

NINETY-SEVENTH YEAR.

SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1904.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## VALUABLE ART PIECES AT FAIR HAVE BEEN PURCHASED FOR RESIDENCES



Vases and plate made in the Fourteenth Century, exhibited by Persia in the Varied Industries building, which have been purchased for Eastern museums.

Many of the valuable pieces of art on exhibition in the Palace of Varied Industries at the World's Fair have been purchased by St. Louis citizens and will adorn their residences after the Exposition closes.

The demand for the works of art has not been confined to St. Louis alone, for many have been purchased by visitors from other cities. Eastern museums and art collectors have also bought several rare pieces of work.

"If the World's Fair does nothing else for St. Louis," said E. A. Khoult of the Persia exhibit in the Palace of Varied Industries, "it will educate the people to a thorough appreciation of art."

Judging from the exterior of the many magnificent homes in St. Louis, I would say that the St. Louis people had developed a strong and lasting love for the beautiful. St. Louis is certainly the city of beautiful residences. As yet the people have not become art collectors, but they will in time, and I think that many of them are and will avail themselves of the opportunity the World's Fair affords them to purchase works of art.

"I know it is claimed, and not without foundation, that there must be an art atmosphere and all that, and that America is too new for the proper art spirit. While that is all very well, yet America is not too new. She is full of energy and ambition, her people are bright and intelligent. They have spent their time, their efforts and their money toward building a commonwealth that will stand foremost in the world."

"Now that they have a good, strong foundation upon which to build the greatest nation in the world, they will cover the walls with the treasures of the world. Americans have a deep appreciation of art; they are not satisfied with the tinsel and glitter nor the coarse and massive styles. They seek the delicate tones and the refined, graceful lines. The art spirit of America breathes out originality. America is ripe for her art age, and the harvest will be a rich one."

These words, coming from a man who was born and reared in a country that counts its art age by centuries instead of years; where the artistic environments are of the highest, and who has breathed an artistic atmosphere all his life, and who has been surrounded by the best art of the ancients, give us courage to hope, and soften the harsh criticism bearing on our crudeness in the world of art, made by the younger and less charitable art centers. We bear in mind that the truly wise are also truly great, and that they appreciate the blooms as well as the fruit.

**HAVEN'T HAD TIME.**  
The art collector from Persia was quite correct in his summing up of America and her people. Great and ever growing, her people have not had the opportunity nor the time, nor money to expend in art treasures. The rich, natural resources for a great commonwealth attracted their



"NIGHT"  
IN THE ITALIAN ART EXHIBIT  
SOLD TO AN ART COLLECTOR  
OF WATERBURY, CONN., FOR \$2000.



HAND-CARVED WALNUT BUFFET.

Exhibited by G. Rossi &amp; Sons. Purchased by Mrs. Thomas McKittick of St. Louis.

attention. But now that we have shown to the whole world that we are the kings of financiers, we will show to them that we have the truly artistic sense and are capable of creating an art atmosphere.

It is becoming commonplace to declare that "art has no native land"; however, this may be, it is an incontestable fact that every artist has one. America has produced some of the most successful and the greatest artists of the modern times. It is true, perhaps, that the struggling young artist has not received the financial encouragement his work merited. And forgetful of what he owes to his fatherland, the artist repudiates his home. But the truly great, the really honest will ever remain faithful to the land of their birth. They will know to what they owe the development of their individuality; they realize that the knowledge of their inner being has come to them while breathing the atmosphere of home, and with all its wealth of association and tradition, and that in this native soil the very soul of their race resides.

This love for the native soil is seen in all its fullness in Americans. Their inner being, their artistic sense, shows forth the fineness and the beauty of their native surroundings. They possess the true artistic temperament tempered with

the wisdom of commercialism, which will build up a center of art that will be lasting and of the highest standard.

The collection in the Varied Industries Palace of rare rugs, pottery, textiles, embroideries, jewelry and manuscripts, is the finest collection of Persian art ever shown in America. This superb collection was loaned to the Persian Government by Dikran Khan Kevorkian, a collector and a connoisseur of Persian art.

The articles in this collection are very costly, and there are some that no amount of money could tempt their owner to sell. This is one of the rarest collections, and only museums and connoisseurs are able to purchase such relics. An Eastern museum bought one article from this collection—a blue and white pottery bottle. In form the bottle is six-sided. The two broad sides each bear a figure of a Buddhist saint in landscape with pine branches overhead. On the narrow sides and shoulders are birds and flowers of Persian design, with a Chinese cloud border around the neck. Blue and white outlined with black. The bottle is a masterpiece. This bottle was made in the Fourteenth Century.

Another museum purchased a small pottery bowl of the Sixteenth Century.

MADE 60 YEARS AGO.

Not an article in this entire collection was made later than the Sixteenth Century.

**"DON'T TOUCH ME"**  
A marble statue in the Italian exhibit, in the Manufactures building, greatly admired by collectors of art pieces.

tury. One of the most remarkable features is the bright and fresh colors of the articles. None of the paintings, nor the rugs, embroideries, or tapestries have lost their color. The method of dyeing is one of the last arts. For years scientists have endeavored to revive the art of producing fast colors, but so far they have been unable to discover the secret. The Persian Government has prohibited the sale of articles dyed in this way, for the use of the vegetable dyes they may discover or perfect fast colors.

"Many of New York have spent a fortune in trying to reproduce the stained glass of the ancient Persians, but this, too, is one of the lost arts."

From the number of pieces of marble, marked "Sold" and "Duplicate Sold" in the Italian Fine Art exhibit in the Manufactures building, it would seem that Americans favor Italian sculpture. This is well, for the Italian schools of sculpture are individual in their grace, poetry and emotion. It is distinctive of their nation. For those who prefer strength and boldness there is the German school to select from, and by the way, the German sculpture exhibit is pronounced the best German exhibit of its kind ever shown in America.

The most expensive piece of marble in

CLOISONNE-WARE VASE.  
Exhibited by the Japanese in the Varied Industries building. It has been purchased by T. B. Boyd of St. Louis.

Citizens of St. Louis Have Bought Some of the Rare Work and There Has Been a Good Demand From Visitors From Many Parts of the Country—Preference Shown in the Sales Already Made for Italian and Japanese Artists.

The Italian Art section has been bought by a collector residing in Waterbury, Conn. The subject is the figure of a woman, clad in a flowing robe. The figure is standing, leaning against a crescent. It is of Carrara marble and about five feet high. This is one of the largest pieces in the collection and was sold for \$2,000.

Quite a number of smaller pieces are marked "Sold," and some of them bear fifty to twenty duplicate cards. Among the purchasers are Mrs. Claude Vrooman, Mrs. James A. Logwood, Mrs. C. Kling, No. 1714 Missouri avenue, Mrs. R. C. Shelton, Miss O. L. Gregg, Miss Queen Ramsey, William R. Beckford, Mrs. Randolph Laughlin, No. 568 Cabanne avenue, P. Y. Deorr of Lafayette Bank, Mrs. Joseph Ramsey, Mrs. H. B. Gray.

Quite a number of pieces of Italian hand-carved furniture have also been purchased for St. Louis homes. The most elegant piece is a walnut hand-carved buffet, purchased by Mrs. Thomas F. McKittick, for \$450.

Mrs. J. E. McKinney, No. 492 West Pine boulevard, has purchased a carved mahogany easy chair.

**TERMS OF THE SALES.**

The purchaser of the art treasures of the World's Fair cannot come into possession of them until the close of the Fair. They are required to make a deposit for half the value of the article purchased, and are to pay the balance upon receipt of the goods.

A good many of the exhibitors are complaining because people do not buy readily, and are in great hopes that the fall months will bring vast crowds of buying visitors.

The Japanese perhaps are the most successful of all the exhibitors. In that they have sold more goods than any three other countries. They formed into a Japanese Exhibitors' Association, and each individual member has made strenuous efforts that the Japanese exhibit should be representative of their country.

Their success in the Exposition may be due to two things. First—The Japanese have a distinctive art. It is quaint and interesting and worthy of careful study. Second—They are born diplomats and

salesmen. They never rub the fur the wrong way, by telling Americans that theirs, the Japanese, is the greatest art in the world. They show their goods and let their art speak for itself. They give Americans the credit of being able to judge for themselves. They are always courteous and do not criticize other people.

The Japanese exhibit in the Manufactures building bears witness to their ability as salesmen. This exhibit is composed principally of silk crepe, habutai silk, Japanese linen, cut-velvets, brocades and other woven stuffs, fans, parasols, handkerchiefs, kimono and various other articles.

Judging from the yards and yards of goods marked "Sold" in this exhibit, every woman in St. Louis will have a garment made of Japanese weaves. The women seem to have gone mad over the Japanese fabrics. Every yard of material has been sold and they are clamoring for more. Napkins, handkerchiefs, fans, pocketbooks, parasols and the like bear the red tag "Sold."

"The worst trouble we have," said Mr. Yoshisaburo Yamanaka, "is that the American ladies grow so impatient because they have to wait for their purchases until after the Fair closes."

"We are trying to make arrangements whereby we may be able to obtain for them duplicates, or in some way deliver their purchases."

**MANY PIECES MARKED "SOLD."**  
The Cloisonné and Ivory department in the Varied Industries building of the Japanese section is well labeled with red tickets, and there is scarcely a piece of bronze that is not marked "Sold."

The largest amount paid for any article in the Cloisonné and Ivory department is a piece of carved ivory, hand-carved with elephants, purchased by J. E. Haskill of Chicago, for \$1,500.

The Auditorium Hotel of Chicago has purchased an embroidered picture of a landscape, done in natural colors; value \$25.

The Japanese embroidered pictures look very much like an oil painting of the European school. The work is done with the finest embroidery silk. A skilled artist can embroider about one square inch in a day's time.

T. B. Boyd, No. 514 Olive street, has purchased

Embroidered picture of a tiger in the Japanese Varied Industries exhibit. It has been purchased by the Auditorium Hotel of Chicago.

chased a handsome vase of the Cloisonné ware.

Cloisonné ware has the appearance of hand-painted china, but it is much more difficult to manufacture and possesses more durability. The base is made of hammered copper or gold or silver, and covered with transparent enamel. The design is outlined with small silver wire and colored in natural colors. Cloisonné ware is strictly a Japanese art.

The cut velvet pictures are also a distinct Japanese art. There is only one studio in Japan that can produce this work, and only one set of artists who know the secret. It is woven by hand and the colors are dyed much after the fashion of an oil painting. The cut-velvet and the embroidered pictures are the only Japanese arts that show the influence of the European school.

The cut velvet pictures are the admiration of all the visitors at the World's Fair, and a number of them have been purchased.

**GOVERNOR ODELL'S PURCHASES.**

Governor Odell of New York, purchased four. Other purchasers are Mrs. C. H. Westmore of Kirkwood, Mrs. E. Dwyer, Kirkwood, Mrs. John Milliken, W. J. Griswold, W. E. Jarrett, Mrs. E. Draper of Boston.

Thomas R. Jeffery of Wisconsin, has purchased a number of pieces of teakwood furniture from the Japanese. It is all hand-carved.

Mrs. Thomas W. Carter, No. 5 Portland place, has purchased a large hand-carved teakwood chair.

J. Earl Marsden of Philadelphia purchased a handsome cabinet of lacquered "Bijou" wood.

The Philadelphia Museum of Fine Arts has been an extensive purchaser of Japanese art. Its purchases include one Cloisonné vase valued at \$600; an incense burner of Satsuma porcelain, \$300, and several pieces of bronze.

The Chinese art has also attracted considerable attention, and a fair number of purchases have been made.

Mrs. Hardee purchased an ebony chair of Canton style, \$45.

Mrs. Douglas, an ebony rocker, Canton style, \$35.

Mrs. Thomas S. McPeeters, a tea pot, Foochow style, inlaid lacquer, dragon design, \$25.

Doctor Henry Swartz, tea pot, \$25.

John L. Barringer, Florence, S. C., a mohair sofa inlaid with ivory, hand-carved, \$75.

Looking through the exhibit in the Fine Arts building one finds pictures and art treasures marked "Sold." It is true there are not as many as the art lover would like to see, but there are enough to bid him to accept but there are enough to bid him to leave in its trail a harvest of true art, and that that America is on the verge of a summer of art.

Lots of good things are in the Palace of Fine Arts from foreign countries that should be kept in America—and there are lots—well, even art-undecated America has novices who can do quite as well.

MINT WILL MAKE  
ITS OWN PENNIES

Philadelphia Money Plant Will  
Thereby Give Its Force Work  
During Dull Period.

PURCHASED HERETOFORE.

Experiments in Their Manufacture  
Have Been Successful and  
More Than \$600 Worth  
Will Be Coined.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Philadelphia, Aug. 6.—Discovering, after a series of experiments, that the copper blanks from which cent pieces are made can be manufactured as cheaply in the Mint in this city as they can be purchased from an outside concern, Superintendent John H. Landis announced that that plan would be adopted within a month's time.

These blanks, or plain copper disks, have not, up until this time, been made in the Mint, but bought by the Mint from the Waterbury Machine Company of Waterbury, Conn., being stamped by the coining machines in the Mint.

**IMPROVED FACILITIES.**  
While the old building at Juniper and Chestnut streets was still in use the lack of facilities for such manufacture made it impossible for the Government to make them, and it was at that time that the practice of awarding the contract to an

outside concern was inaugurated. Since the occupancy of the new structure at Sixteenth and Spring Garden streets, however, more room and better facilities have been gained and have made the experiments possible.

Only about 2,000,000 ounces of silver bullion now remain in the hands of the Mint authorities for coining purposes, and this supply will be exhausted by the end of the present month, by which time it will have been made up into half dollars, quarters and dimes. This announcement has caused considerable disquiet among the employees in the Mint, and it was feared that a lack of working material would necessitate the reducing of the force.

This, as much as anything else, led to the experiments which may result in saving the Government a considerable sum of money every year when the process of manufacturing the copper disks has been perfected. At present the cost of making them can only be met and not reduced.

**WILL KEEP FORCE EMPLOYED.**  
As between \$600 and \$850 worth of cent pieces are coined every year, making about \$5,000 copper coins, the labor of making the blanks and coining them will be no light task and will keep the entire force of the mint employed until next December, when Congress will convene, and it is hoped, that speedy action giving the mint the contract for further coining.

Thus only the employees in what is known as the "Adjusters' Department" will be effected and laid off. It is in this department that the blanks during the coining of gold and silver pieces are weighed and made to conform to the legal weight. With pennies, however, the value is so small that this is dispensed with, as any fractional difference in their weight would be immaterial.

If the plan of manufacture proves as successful as have the experiments, all blanks for coining will hereafter be made within the mint, which will confine the coining entirely to the hands of Government officials and employees, which is expected to materially lessen the danger of counterfeiting, although but little difficulty of this kind has been discovered with regard to duplicating pennies.

YOUNG MAN OFFERS NUCLEUS OF FUND  
FOR STATUE OF THOMAS JEFFERSON

Hopes to Accomplish It by Means  
of His Drawings With Which  
He Walked From Chicago to  
St. Louis to Exhibit.



ARTHUR KRUEGER.  
Artist, 19 years old, who walked from Chicago to St. Louis to exhibit his educational drawing at the World's Fair.

States within the last ten years—Chicago, Buffalo and St. Louis.

Artistically arranged and drawn upon a decorative curtain, the folds of which on either side are held by statues of Liberty and Labor, are the pictures of Presidents, army and navy heroes, the capital at Washington, the national coat of arms and other figures, all indicative of historical events or industry. Hanging from the portieres is a list of printed statistics, one of national events, and the other of St. Louis and Missouri.

Aside from its artistic arrangement and attractiveness it carries a large element of

instructiveness, and those who have seen the drawing recommend it for the home, the office or the schoolroom, particularly the latter.

Deducting his living expenses and that of his mother in one year, Krueger saved \$250 from the sale of newspapers, which he put into having the work copyrighted and an engraving made of it in a Chicago publishing house for reproduction. The plan is now in that city, from which the young man expects to have a large number of copies made as soon as he is able to place orders for them.

In coming here Krueger says it was his idea to organize an educational club through which he hoped to dispose of his pictures, allowing the club to retain, for a given purpose, a share of whatever revenue might be derived from the sale of them. He said that he was without money after paying for the reproduction of his work, so he walked from Chicago, 200 miles.

THEY FISHED FOR TROUSERS.  
With Pole and Hook Four Boys  
Stole Articles.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, Aug. 6.—Richard Degama, 14 years old, employed by William Lipschitz, who makes boys' trousers at No. 34 Market street, testified in the Children's Court that on Friday evening he saw four boys with a fish pole and hook steal several pairs of trousers from a side entrance to the factory and secrete them in umbrellas they carried.

"If you saw these boys stealing those articles why didn't you inform your employer?" asked Justice Wyatt.

"Oh, I am not hired for that purpose," was the reply.

Degama said, however, that he told the "boss" about the incident, and he identified in court as two of the four boys Louis Entrella, 12 years old, of No. 149 Cherry street, and Joseph Ferrel, also 12 years old, of No. 74 Oliver street. Justice Wyatt found them guilty, but on the guarantee of their lawyer that he would be responsible for their good conduct, as well as their appearance in court August 31, he paroled the boys.

POLITICS ENTERS  
WAR DEPARTMENT?

General Grant, and Not Funston,  
to Get Plum of the  
Service.

ROOSEVELT'S CUNNING SHOWS

President Would Have Son of  
Civil War Leader in New  
York, Where He Can Use  
Great Influence.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Aug. 6.—Following a talk with the President to-day, Secretary Taft returned to the War Department and made important changes in the military programme. General Frederick Grant will, on October 1, assume command of the Department of the East, with headquarters at Governor's Island.

One month ago, General Frederick Funston, now commanding the Department of the Columbia, was slated for this post, the most desirable in the army. He will now succeed General Grant as commander of the Department of the Lakes, with headquarters at Chicago.

The change came as a great surprise upon the army. That politics has to do with the change is a natural thing, suggested by circumstances. General Grant's influence among old-line Republicans in

New York is very great. Of course, no one in an official position admits that politics has anything whatever to do with the President's orders. The President has always declined against politics in the service.

Nevertheless, there are in New York City and State many friends and admirers of President Grant, and as his son, General Grant counts many of them as his friends. The sentiment, which clusters around the memory of President Grant's business ventures in New York City, and his acquaintanceship and friendships among great financiers of that day, is still considerable. Many of these old friends are affiliated with commercial and business interests not altogether friendly to the President.

Of course, there is nothing like this admitted officially. Major General Almsworth, Military Secretary of the War Department, said to-night he did not know the reason for the change.

**BREAKS LEG ACCEPTING DARE.**  
Mrs. Larry Essayed Chilkoot Pass at New Haven Resort.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New Haven, Conn., Aug. 6.—Mrs. John Larry broke her left leg above the ankle while sliding down Chilkoot Pass at the White City in Savin Rock on a friend's dare.

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**STUNS BULL; SAVES A LIFE.**  
Boy Throws Stone and Then Carries Man to Safety.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Corry, Pa., Aug. 6.—Thomas Rice, an aged resident of North East, was saved from death by Harry Garrow, aged 16 years.

Rice was in the pasture, when a bull charged on him and tossed him in the air. Garrow picked up a stone, and throwing it, struck the bull fairly between the eyes, stunning him. The boy then seized the unconscious man and carried him to safety.